FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALIA LECTURES ON HOXHA'S 'IMPERIALISM AND REVOLUTION'

AU222100 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Jan 79 AU

[Text] This afternoon the Tirana District party committee organized a meeting in one of the halls of the Cultural Palace which was attended by cadres of central institutions and the Academy of Sciences; servicemen; workers in the arts, culture and press and others. Also attending were Comrades Adil Carcani, Hekuran Isai, Kadri Hasbiu, Llambi Gegprifti, Simon Stefani, Qirjako Mihali, Prokop Murra and Xhelil Gjoni and others.

At this meeting Comrade Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, gave a lecture on Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "Imperialism and the Revolution." Comrade Ramiz Alia noted the great and comprehensive value of this book of immense theoretical and practical importance. The book "Imperialism and the Revolution," Ramiz Alia said, is a significant event in the political and ideological life of our party and country. It constitutes a further elaboration, argumentation and enrichment of the analysis, theses and conclusions of the seventh party congress.

Comrade Ramiz Alia particularly stressed the importance of the conclusions of Comrade Enver Hoxha's book on the features of the imperialism of our times; the need for the struggle of the proletariat and peoples against world imperialism, American imperialism and Soviet and Chinese social imperialism; the problem of the revolution and the effort to find the objective and subjective factors on most important matters of the revolutionary strategy and tactics; the motives of the birth of modern revisionism and its (?typification) into the Soviet, Yugoslav, Eurocommunist and Chinese variants in the foundation of which lies [words indistinct]; and the indispensability of a persistent and consistent struggle against the revisionist betrayal and for the victory of the revolution.

Comrade Ramiz Alia then noted the great tasks facing the communists, cadres and all the country's working masses to profoundly master the ideas of Comrade Enver's book "Imperialism and the Revolution"; to draw tasks and conclusions about work; to inspire by the revolutionary optimism permeating this book; to further increase the fervor and mobilization; to totally fulfill the tasks everywhere, especially in the field of production and the country's defense; and to always keep high the banner of the revolution, socialism and Marxism-Leninism. The study of the book "Imperialism and the Revolution," he stressed, should serve to upgrade all party propaganda, more effective coordination of theory with practice and the increase of revolutionary vigilance everywhere, especially in the ideological field.

The day before yesterday Comrade Ramiz Alia gave a similar lecture to the cadres of the Tirana University, Higher Agricultural Institute and the Higher Institute of Arts. Also attending were Comrades Rita Marko, Fiqret Shehu, Tefta Cami and others. The lectures were followed with great interest and attention by the participants and were interrupted by applause and cheers for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

BRIEFS

PARTISAN UNIT ANNIVERSARY--A joyful atmosphere prevailed today in the city of Vlore, whose population welcomed former members of the fifth partisan brigade who had come from all over the country to take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of its formation. The ceremonies were also attended by Ali Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as Manush Myftiu and Shefqet Peci, former cadres of the brigade. They were welcomed by Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Vlore District party committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Jan 79 AU]

PARTY DAILY EDITORIAL HAILS BREZHNEV VISIT

AU221438 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Valentin Karamanchev editorial: "We Must Plow Deeply"]

[Text] "We must plow deeply!" This is what Leonid Brezhnev, our people's dear guest, said in his first toast. He pronounced these words very simply, and yet, in saying this, he seemed to have accepted at once the thousands of invitations addressed to him by workers collectives, homes, and Bulgarian citizens' families, to visit them and see how the ancient land of Bulgaria has been transformed during the years of people's government.

In saying this, he was among all workers collectives, he met every Bulgarian citizen. He spoke to all of us when he said these simple words: "We must plow deeply!" He said these words in referring to the infinite, fruitful field of Bulgarian-Soviet fraternity. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in turn, having summed up all the people's feelings in one inspired thought, called this fraternal friendship: "A fraternity in blood and soul, a fraternity of ideals, labor and struggle!"

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev went on to say: "We owe this not only and not so much to history. Our friendship, to a decisive degree, is a result of the joint work of Soviet and Bulgarian communists, of millions and millions of working people in our two countries. It is a fact of profoundly logical significance that Soviet-Bulgarian relations are developing dynamically and that they are assuming qualitatively new characteristic features from year to year."

During the 5 days, and also afterward, the attention of worldwide public opinion was directed toward Sofia. This is quite natural. Mankind follows each step of the first leader of the great country of soviets and listens to his every word.

Once again there have been fortune-tellers and prophets in the West asking: "Why did he come all of a sudden?", "What kind of vacation is this?", "Why did he come by train?", "Why was his stay so short?" and "There must be something..."

Of course, there is something, something great that every honest man can discern, something history evaluates as great. Only those who are politically blind do not see this fact, so long as it does not hit them in the face. There is no secret about it either--"We must plow deeply"--in the agrotechnical sense this is the main secret of a rich harvest, which we are both expecting from our friendship and cooperation. Comrade Brezhnev stated as follows: "In our common opinion, that of Comrade Zhivkov and that of my own, our meetings and talks were fruitful. It suffices to say that we have succeeded in accelerating the solution of a number of topical problems of our cooperation and in the first place, in the economic sector."

The agreement to place specialization and production sharing in the foreground of 5-year planning, as well as of long-term planning, is of particular importance. This means that results depend upon the communists, upon millions of working people from both countries. Specialization and production sharing! This means that we produce machinery and goods for ourselves and for the needs of the enormous Soviet state and that together we produce for other states. [paragraph continues]

We produce spare parts that will be assembled into Soviet machines, into Soviet production; thus, in satisfying our own urgent needs, we also supply the Soviet economy with production and we are introducing into our own production equipment parts built and created by the talents and hands of Soviet workers. This is the basis of an efficient economy; it is the basis of prosperity.

This is truly a new situation, one that our first teachers in the basic textbook on communism, did not describe in detail, as a task of the "distant" future, which means our epoch. This task actually demands profound and thorough research and gradual progress.

Are there difficulties? Yes, there are! However, they lie above all in the fact that the problems which the two Central Committees and millions of people in our two countries are resolving are new problems of very large scope.

It was stated as follows: "Our economic departments must always be able to master the situation and never act in a routine manner." Does this apply only to economic departments? Does it not apply to all of us? It applies to each of those millions of people whose labor and feelings have produced the material strength of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship as an example of socialist internationalism in action.

Each of us must make his own, individual contribution so that the powerful opportunities of our socialist economy may be used in the struggle for the growth of the national income, for better covering the people's material and intellectual needs, for building a mature, socialist society.

Each of us must plow deeply. He must follow the first, deep straight furrow made by our common Leninist plowshare along the path to our common, brilliant goal.

Every Bulgarian communist and toiler must follow the example of Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov whose names we in Bulgaria and people in the Soviet Union link with the new, ascending and even more productive stage of Bulgarian-Soviet fraternity. Each meeting of the two leaders gives a concrete, new impetus forward and higher, it enhances the standards of our sociopolitical, economic and intellectual life, and inspires our entire people with new strength.

As to Leonid Brezhnev--the communist, the worker, the soldier, the virgin land cultivator, the most respected statesman of our time--despite his one "fault"--namely that he has not learned to rest--the peoples are grateful to him.

History will also be grateful to him!

BTA COMMENTS ON CHINESE INVOLVEMENT IN CAMBODIA

AU221537 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 22 Jan 79 AU

["Beijing's [Peking's] Boomerang"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jan, BTA--Under the above headline Mr Dimitur Kostov analyzes the political situation in Indochina in connection with the historic victory of the Kampuchean people.

The author stresses that Pol Pot-Ieng Sari's regime fell under the blows of people's discontent and no one raised voice in its defence, because of Ieng Sari's policy of genocide towards his own people, of whom he had exterminated nearly one-fourth.

The moves of Kampuchea's ruling clique were not fortuitious. They were directed by China's numerous advisers, who tried to make of that country a manoeuvring ground for their own interests.

The author stressed that China's policy in Southeast Asia is not a whim, but a long-thought, far-reaching strategy aimed at holding the whole area under tension, at levelling down the rebirth and socialist construction of the three fraternal countries--Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Kampuchea's dropping out of the Chinese sphere of influence ran contrary to the interests of the Chinese top crust. Beijing realized that its chances to launch attacks against Vietnam are ruined, adds Mr Kostov. And this is true because a frontal blow would be too rife with hazards while the Friendship and Cooperation agreement between Vietnam and the USSR guarantees to Vietnam inviolability against any aggression.

This is another reason which deepens China's wish to establish still closer contacts with world imperialism, stresses the author. Beijing's anti-Vietnam campaign is Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visiting card to be presented next Monday in Washington.

In conclusion the author writes that U.S. interests in that part of the world will be defended with the help of the 'Chinese trump', for which the West will have to pay with more generous arms deliveries to China. "The Chinese hegemony, former and current, has a peculiar tradition--no principles, only interests...it strikes wherever it can," adds the author.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY LEBANESE CP DELEGATION

AU221530 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jan 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of joint Bulgarian-Lebanese communique on 14-19 January visit to Bulgaria of Niqula ash-Shawi-led Lebanese Communist Party (LCP) delegation]

[Text] A delegation of the LCP Central Committee visited Bulgaria from 14 to 19 January at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation was led by Niqula ash-Shawi, secretary general of the LCP Central Committee, and its members were Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Politburo and secretary of the LCP Central Committee; (George Batal), member of the LCP Central Committee Politburo; and (Khalil Naus), member of the LCP Central Committee.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, received the LCP Central Committee delegation. At the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, opinions on questions of mutual interest were exchanged.

The LCP Central Committee delegation met and had talks with a BCP Central Committee delegation, whose members were: Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Yordan Kirov, BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department deputy head; and Grigor Kruchmarski, BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department associate.

The LCP Central Committee delegation paid their respects at the Dimitrov Mausoleum and laid a wreath at the sarcophagus.

During its stay in Bulgaria the Lebanese communists' delegation had meetings at the Fatherland Front National Council, the BCP Sofia city committee, the BCP Plovdiv and Pazardzhik Okrug committees, AONSU [the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management] at the BCP Central Committee, and visited the Vitosha plant in Sofia, the Academician H. Nedelchev scientific-production complex for the production of wine, the Trakia agrarian-industrial complex in Plovdiv and other economic and tourist places.

A detailed and fruitful dialogue between the LCP and BCP delegations took place, during which the delegations briefed each other on the tasks they are currently solving and exchanged opinions on the most topical questions of international life and the world communist and workers movement.

The LCP Central Committee delegation reported about the situation in Lebanon and the activity of the Lebanese communists in defense of the Lebanese people's vital interests, for uniting all patriotic and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity, democracy and Arab character of Lebanon, as well as for the real liberation of southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation and their activity in defense of the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

The representatives of the BCP highly evaluated this activity of the LCP as well as its contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The BCP Central Committee delegation reported about the work of Bulgaria's communists and entire people for implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and BCP national conference on constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria, about Bulgaria's consistent and peace-loving foreign policy as well as the Bulgarian working people's solidarity with the just cause of the Arab peoples, the national liberation movements and the struggle of all peoples struggling against imperialism and reaction in defense of their national independence, peace and social progress.

The LCP Central Committee delegation highly evaluated the BCP's Marxist-Leninist policy in constructing the mature socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, developing the friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR and their furtner and comprehensive coming closer together, and expanding and strengthening the fraternal relations with the community of socialist countries.

The representatives of the LCP highly evaluated the consistent and active foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its positive role in strengthening the climate of confidence, understanding, and neighborliness in the Balkans, as well as the BCP's principled struggle to safeguard the purity of the great teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin and its contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

The two delegations confirmed the identical positions of the BCP and the LCP on the basic issues of international relations. Noting with satisfaction the fruitful results of the policy of detente and developing cooperation between countries with different social systems, the delegations expressed serious concern at the recently activated efforts of imperialist and reactionary forces, NATO militaristic circles, and the present Chinese leadership, aimed at implementing their hegemony and expansion goals, reviving cold war policy, constantly intensifying the arms race and creating new means and weapons of mass destruction. The BCP and the LCP are unanimous in considering every underestimation of these acts as irresponsible. No concessions should be made to these forces. Confronted with this danger, it is even more necessary to make efforts to further unite all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in the world in the struggle to strengthen peace and international solidarity.

The two delegations expressed the determination of their parties to continue their efforts for implementing the most important task of our time--the expansion of political detente to include the military area, stopping the arms race and reaching a comprehensive and full disarmament. The complex and concrete proposals included in the declaration of the November 1978 Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-countries Political Consultative Committee are a real program for achieving this goal.

The main attention during the talks on international issues was devoted to the situation in the Middle East. The two delegations expressed their deep concern with the increasing tension in this area which is a result of the continuing collusion of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. They are convinced that in order to defeat this plot against the Arab national liberation movement it is necessary to construct an all-Arab progressive front which would include communists, members of the Ba'th, An-Nasir's proponents, socialists, progressive nationalists, and other revolutionary and patriotic forces. This front should cooperate most closely with its natural allies--the community of socialist countries led by the USSR. The effectiveness of such a front is closely related with reaching real unity of action between the progressive and national-patriotic forces in each country on the basis of respecting the organizational, political and ideological independence of each party and organization. The two delegations noted with regret that recently in some Arab countries one can discern negative phenomena in this respect--something which leads to creating dangerous cracks in the progressive and patriotic forces' ranks, and diverts their attention from the common struggle against the real enemy.

The BCP and the LCP delegations decisively condemned the agreements between Israel and Egypt concluded at Camp David with active U.S. participation and noted that these agreements are a new obstacle on the road to a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis. They consider that the capitulating acts of the Egyptian leadership weaken the unity of the Arab peoples and inflict serious damage on their struggle for national liberation and strengthening the national independence.

The two parties confirm their determination to continue the struggle to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which can be achieved only after liberating all Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967 and implementing the irreversible national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state. They are convinced that a comprehensive and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis requires the collective efforts of all interested states, including the PLO, within the framework of the Geneva peace conference, which was especially created for this purpose. They also stressed the necessity of the USSR's participation in all stages of solving the Middle East crisis. Reviewing the situation in Lebanon the two delegations condemned the interference of the international imperialistic forces and the Israeli Government in the internal affairs of Lebanon and their efforts to increase tension and cause the disintegration of the Lebanese state. The BCP highly evaluated the efforts of the LCP for uniting all patriotic and progressive forces in one front, struggling for normalizing the situation in Lebanon on the basis of preserving its sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity, as well as respecting the agreements between the Palestinian resistance forces and the Lebanese Government.

The LCP delegation expressed deep gratitude to the BCP and entire Bulgarian people for their consistent solidarity and fraternal assistance rendered to the Lebanese communists and all progressive forces in their struggle against the collusion of imperialism and Lebanese reaction and against the continuous Israeli aggressions.

The two delegations confirmed their parties' solidarity with the struggle of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism. They expressed their determination to further render comprehensive assistance to these countries, and especially to the countries with socialist orientation. They welcomed the victory of the democratic forces in the PDRY and the creation of the Socialist Party of Yemen. The delegations decisively condemned the racist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury and their attempts to impose puppet neocolonial regimes on Namibia and Zimbabwe with the assistance of the imperialist forces, and they condemned their aggressions against neighboring sovereign African states. The unreserved support of the struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa and their legal representatives--the South West African People's Organization, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, and the African National Congress of South Africa--against racism and apartheid, for national independence and social progress, was confirmed.

The two parties expressed their fraternal solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, and its struggle against the provocations, pressure and attempts to interfere with its internal affairs on the part of the present Chinese leadership. They greet the victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces, the promulgation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the determination of the People's Revolutionary Council to construct a peaceloving, independent, and nonalined Kampuchea, marching toward socialism.

Aware of the decisive importance of the international communist and workers' movement for the struggle of the progressive and democratic forces for peace and social progress, the two delegations confirmed the determination of their parties to constantly struggle to preserve its unity and cohesion on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They highly evaluated the great ideological and political importance of the December 1978 Sofia international theoretical conference "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" for the creative development of Marxist-Leninist thought, social practice and strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement. The conference confirmed that real socialism is the basic and determining factor in historical development and it is a powerful support of the peoples' struggle for peace and social progress. The unanimous opinion of the two delegations is that the Sofia conference was a bright manifestation of the natural strivings of the communist and workers' parties to collectively discuss and profoundly analyze the topical questions posed by the times to the international revolutionary movement. The conference was a new confirmation of their adherence to the great teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin in accordance with which the communist parties independently determine the ways of their struggle for progressive social transformations and socialism in their countries and simultaneously strengthen their international cooperation and their solidarity.

The delegations stressed their parties' determination to cooperate for further developing the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Lebanon in the political, economic, and cultural areas, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Lebanese peoples.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the existing relations between the BCP and the LCP and confirmed their parties' determination to expand and further develop their cooperation. A plan on cooperation between the BCP and the LCP for the 1979-1980 period was signed.

The LCP delegation expressed warm gratitude for the attention and hospitality it was shown, and invited a delegation of the BCP Central Committee to visit Lebanon. The invitation was received with gratitude.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE

AU221970 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Jan 79 AU

[Text] On 22 January Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Yuriy Brezhnev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. Some issues of the two countries' foreign trade relations as well as the possibilities of these relations developing further were reviewed at the meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted Yuriy Brezhnev on the occasion of awarding him with the People's Republic of Bulgaria First Degree Medal on his active participation in the construction of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line.

Comrade Yuriy Brezhnev cordially thanked Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the high award and assured him that he will further continue to contribute to developing the foreign trade relations between Bulgaria and the USSR in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

STANKO TODOROV RECEIVES GREEK AMBASSADOR NOUMIKOS

AU221100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 22 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the State Council, has received Antoine Noumikos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

ROMANIAN MINISTER OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ARRIVES

AU222042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 22 Jan 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, Mihail Florescu, Romania's minister of chemical industry, arrived today in Bulgaria. At Ruse Friendship Bridge he was greeted by Minister Georgi Pankov and responsible workers of the ministry of chemical industry. The two ministers will discuss some issues of further developing the cooperation between the two countries in the area of chemical industry.

BELCHEV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SPAIN

AU221830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Beloho Belchev, minister of finances, departed for Spain. Its visit is related to signing a long-term agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

ARMY DAILY DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION TO INTERCOSMOS

AU191600 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Jan 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Maj Gen Veselin Stoyanov interview with Prof Dr Kiril Serafimov, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee on Space Research--date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Can you briefly describe some of the instruments and equipment created by Bulgarian specialists for space research?

Answer: I would like to stress that our country's central laboratory for space research has created a whole range of the most varied space instruments mainly for three different sectors. These are as follows: Plasma measurement instruments; electro-photometric instruments--a field in which we rank among the first in the socialist countries and throughout the world; and instruments for research of the earth using aerospace remote sensing equipment. We have achieved considerable successes in these three sectors and we have constructed very original equipment which was created for the first time in Bulgaria. I will not reveal any secrets in stating that in the preparations for the flight of an international crew with a Bulgarian on board, there will be instruments and systems some of whose components were produced on the basis of 3 or 4 Bulgarian patents; this is to say they are absolutely unique and valuable. However, we will talk about them more in detail after the launching....

Question: Besides the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries what other relations and contacts do you have in the space sector? What is the present state of these relations and how will they develop in the future?

Answer: Our cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries on the basis of the Intercosmos program represents a solid basis for our hitherto achieved successes and a guarantee for the implementation of our future plans. Our country, however, does not keep its achievements in the space sector secret. On the contrary, it generously submits data, information and research results to other peoples and it extends its hand for friendly competition in the space sector and for joint space research. Recently, two "Centaurus-II" rockets were launched with Bulgarian and Indian instruments on board. We supplied India with a ground space research station for research of natural optical emissions from space which is now being operated in Kodaikanal. A similar station is also in operation in Conakry (Guinea). Our space research experts are also cooperating with specialists from the United States, the FRG, Greece, Italy, Portugal and other countries. Thus, Bulgarian science and technology are contributing to the transformation of space into a zone of peaceful competition and useful joint research.

BRIEFS

MISHEV ATTENDS KOMSOMOL MEETING--A meeting of young production workers who have fulfilled their 5-year plan program was held at the Boyana Residence today. The young workers met the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau. The meeting was attended by Misho Mishev, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council; Boycho Zhteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Petur Draykov, secretary of the Trade Union Central Council; deputy chairmen of the BCP Central Committee departments; and secretaries of the Komosomol Central Committee. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU]

FILIPOV SPEAKS IN BURGAS--A session devoted to the construction works connected with further expanding the petrochemical combine in Burgas was held today. Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the session and after inspecting a number of projects within the combine he delivered a speech emphasizing the need for fully mobilizing the manpower so that the programs for commissioning the projects can be observed and special attention be devoted to maximally utilizing the techniques, manpower and the regular supply of materials. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU]

COMMITTEE ON LABOR, WAGES--A session of the Committee for Labor and Wages was held today. Angel Chaushev, chairman of this committee, read a report. He touched on the task of further perfecting the socialist organization of labor and of achieving higher efficiency during the last 2 years of the 5-year plan. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU]

CHARTER 77 DISSIDENT SKUTINA EMIGRATES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD221009 Rome IL POPOLO in Italian 16 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Excerpt] The present regime in Czechoslovakia can only count on unconditional support from 200,000 people out of a total population of 15 million people, according to a statement made by Czechoslovak dissident Vladimir Skutina in an interview granted to the Swiss Press Agency in Berne.

After obtaining permission to emigrate, Skutina arrived in Switzerland last week where he intends to settle and obtain the right to asylum. Former Czechoslovak television producer and winner of the Montreux "Golden Rose" (international television variety program competition) in 1961 and 1964, Skutina supported the "Prague Spring" and more recently, "Charter 77." He was imprisoned several times and had denounced the "horrible and inhuman" prison conditions inflicted on political prisoners and "Charter 77" signatories.

Vladimir Skutina maintained that the vast majority of Czechoslovaks are totally disinterested in political life and live in a state of resignation. According to him there is therefore no hope of a new "Prague Spring." Only the precarious economic situation could lead the authorities to make some concessions.

As for "Charter 77" signatories, Skutina pointed out that they are "subjected to all sorts of discrimination. They are watched and deprived of work, live in difficult conditions and are totally isolated from public life."

The Czechoslovak dissident does not think that there can be any development in the country's political life unless there is a development in other socialist countries. For that reason he attaches fundamental importance to the internationalization of the dissident movement within Eastern bloc countries and to demonstrations of support in the West.

LCY'S GRLICKOV ARRIVES; MEETS BILAK

LD222010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, January 22 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov, who arrived in Czechoslovakia yesterday at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, today began talks with party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak. Grlickov and Bilak are reported to have compared notes on the development of socialist society in the two countries.

Grlickov told Bilak about the basic courses of internal activity of the League of Communists following its 11th congress, especially about self-management, economic trends, party national policy, and the democratization in the League of Communists and Yugoslav society as a whole. Bilak spoke of implementing the conclusions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's 15th Congress.

Ties between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Czechoslovak Communist Party were discussed, as well as questions concerning the international situation and the international workers' movement. The talks were conducted in an open and friendly atmosphere.

OPPOSITION FORCES, IRAN'S TUDEH PARTY DISCUSSED

AU221233 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jan 79 p 6 AU

[Vladimir Lipsky article: "On the Scene and Behind the Scene"]

[Excerpt] An important component of the opposition in Iran is the relative unity of the bourgeoisie and the middle class supporting the National Front, which is led by Karim Sanjabi. It includes representatives of the bourgeoisie, liberals, social democratic forces and representatives of the petit bourgeoisie and intelligentsia. Some of them are seeking alliance not only with the Shi'ite clergy but with outspokenly leftwing forces as well. It must be said, however, that it also includes circles that are not immune to anticommunism.

Among those who are standing on consistently leftwing and--as can be said--revolutionary positions are Iranian communists, members of the Tudeh Party. However, the leftwing forces are acting in deep illegality because they have been exposed to most severe reprisals. In spite of the difficult conditions, they are seeking possibilities for cooperation and for a coordinated course of action with the other democratic and patriotic forces in the interest of an effective mass struggle for the fulfillment of the political, economic and social demands of the Iranian people.

A certain fragmentation of the opposition and the fact that there is no firm organization and unity has been--apart from American imperialism's pressure and interference in the internal affairs of the country--the largest obstacle to the realization of steps that would really cure Iranian society. It is, however, certain that development is not dormant--time has accelerated immensely in Iran, and the current months will leave lasting marks on the country's development.

STROUGAL VISITS NORTH BOHEMIAN COALFIELD

LD221044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, acquainted himself today in the North Bohemian lignite-mining area with the selfless efforts of miners and their helpers in overcoming the difficulties caused by this year's freezing weather.

Accompanied by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy federal premier, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power, and representatives of the North Bohemian region and the district of Most, Comrade Lubomir Strougal first paid a visit to the Most open cast mine, currently under construction, where coal is being extracted on the territory of the former district town.

Then he met miners of both enterprises of the large scale Maxim Gorky mine at Bilina which within 10 years is to become the biggest open cast mine in Czechoslovakia with an annual output of 13 million tons of coal. Apart from other mining equipment, Lubomir Strougal inspected the technological unit for stripping overburden with the biggest capacity to date, which consists of a "K 10,000" excavator, a belt conveyor with a width of 2,200 mm, and a "ZP-10,000" overburden dumping machine.

In conversation with its operators and maintenance workers he asked about the functioning of this technological assembly which so far has failed to produce expected performance and has basically contributed to overall shortages in the stripping of overburden in the Julius Fucik collieries in Bilina.

Lubomir Strougal highly priased the selflessness of all miners and their helpers in overcoming difficulties and also their efforts to make up for losses in coal extraction and the stripping of overburden during the beginning of the current year. He emphasized the importance of their work, particularly during the current period when the national economy's need in fuels is especially high.

In conclusion of his today's visit to the North Bohemian lignite-mining area, Comrade Lubomir Strougal acquainted himself with the dumping of overburden at the Czechoslovak Army large-scale mine at Komorany near Most.

COMMENT ON PRC PURCHASES OF WESTERN ARMS

LD210028 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Editor Jarmila Bielova commentary: "Western Arms for China"]

[Text] Chinese purchases of arms in the West is a subject which does not seem to be able to disappear from the pages of the world press. This is because the progressive public is becoming justifiably aroused over all the arrivals and departures during the past few months in Western capitals involving Chinese military delegations, the Chinese interest in the most modern military equipment, the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between Beijing [Peking] and the United States, the increasingly more evident willingness by the major imperialist countries to supply arms and technology for the arms industry in China.

True, the bourgeois propaganda, blinded by the vision of large profits from arms deliveries to China, is intentionally underestimating these anxieties while trying to play down the dangers inherent in the intensive modernizaton of the Chinese Army alined to the policy of great-power hegemonism and expansionism of the present Beijing leadership. For instance, the influential French daily LE MONDE carried a leading article the other day in which it argued in favor of an alledged right of every individual state to decide about how to arrange its relations with China, including the supply of arms for its army in accordance with its own interests. Although cunningly admitting that arms supplies to China, and above all the planned purchase of Harrier vertical take-off aircraft from Britain have caused a certain amount of misgivings, even altering the character of relations between Beijing and the West, the paper on the other hand tried to minimize this, the most dangerous aspect, by arguing that the reinforcement of Chinese armament with Western arms, in view of the country's existing backwardness, is in effect qualitatively ridiculous and cannot threaten anyone. Moreover, no one can forecast with any certainty what Beijing will do. Therefore, Western states cannot let themselves be dictated how to behave toward China.

As on numerous occasions in the past on the part of one of the most influential French newspapers this is an evident attempt to draw the attention away from the substance of the problem. The fact is that one can hardly presuppose that the usually well informed daily LE MONDE knows nothing about the negative Chinese attitude to disarmament, about the conviction of the Beijing leadership that a third world war is inevitable or about the systematic militarization of the Chinese economy and the life in China in general.

If, therefore, the present Chinese leadership is feverishly engaged in purchasing military equipment in the capitalist states while at the same time openly making territorial claims against all its neighbors, the claims put forward by LE MONDE about the alleged defense character of the arms being purchased by Beijing are merely a weak attempt to cover up what is so apparent. And what is apparent is, in the economic sphere, the cynical pursuit of large profits from trade with China by the armament monopolies and, in the political sphere, the speculative use of the so-called Chinese card in relation to the Soviet Union and other socialist states, which are justifiably concerned about China's great power expansionism and militarization which are threatening not only the closest neighbors of China but also international peace in general. The fact is that LE MONDE, like a whole number of other newspapers both in Europe and the United States are deliberately neglecting the fact that the Western monopolies also armed Hitler at one time in the hope that his aggressiveness could not be turned against them, and that it was millions of their own citizens who afterward had to pay with their lives for this historic mistake.

RUDE PRAVO ASSERTS PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST VIETNAM

LD231012 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 23, CETEKA--The ever more frequent and dangerous provocations by the Maoists against Vietnam are only a continuation of the pressure which Beijing [Peking] has been exerting on Vietnam for years, RUDE PRAVO says today.

The Maoists cannot put up with Vietnam's refusal to submit to their dictate and with the fact that by its principled stand, Vietnam thwarted many of their attempts at a political domination of Southeast Asia, the daily points out.

It notes that after failing in their diplomatic and political blackmail of Vietnam the Beijing leaders tried to break Vietnam economically. These plans were, however, fruitless and so they used another means--armed provocations on the borders. They ceased to act as friends and allies and have shown their true face.

The paper points out that Maoist propaganda is hypocritically accusing Vietnam of increased tension and lists a number of incidents which took place at the end of last year, showing that the Maoists are to blame for the existence of this dangerous hotbed of tension.

BRIEFS

DAMAGED FREIGHT CARS--About 70,000 railroad freight cars had to be sent to repair shops last year because of damage caused, in most cases, during unloading. More than 70 percent of all CSSR railroad freight cars are older than 20 years, and the demand of the railroad sector for 16,000 new special cars for coal transportation have so far been fulfilled by less than 25 percent in the current 5-year plan. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 19 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

ARABLE LAND SHRINKING--In the past 3 years the area of agricultural land in Slovakia shrunk by 12,400 hectars, of which 11,613 hectares were arable land. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES AFGHAN HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER

LD221442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Mahmud Suma, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and minister of higher education, for a friendly talk. The Afghan guest conveyed a message from Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The two men expressed their determination to deepen further relations between the two parties and states for the benefit of the peoples. The talk was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE 23 JANUARY

LD222042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli will arrive on an official visit to the GDR tomorrow at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

JOINT MILITARY COOPERATION WITH SOVIET UNIT

AU221355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN/ND Berlin dispatch: "Friendship Meeting With Soviet Soldiers: Joint Training in National People's Army Unit"]

[Text] A friendship meeting of motorized riflemen of the "Otto Schlag" National People's Army unit with their comrades-in-arms of the Soviet partner regiment of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany on 18 January was marked by the spirit of comradeship of arms. The soldiers competed for best results at a common combat training for close distance antitank combat and firing practice.

With this meeting the comrades-in-arms are continuing their cooperation of many years. It has been, above all, joint military training, tactical exercises, exchanges of experiences between commanders, party and youth officials as well as culture and sports competitions which have helped the two troop units to achieve good and very good results during tests in 1978.

Great attention is being devoted to the cultivation of traditions. The newly drafted National People's Army members are acquainting themselves with the combat road of the Soviet regiment in the great fatherland war. The guardists study the life of revolutionary Otto Schlag.

NEUMANN ADDRESSES BERLIN ANTIAPARTHEID CONFERENCE

LD221644 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] At its fifth meeting in Berlin today the GDR government commission for international anti-apartheid year discussed further measures in the struggle against imperialism and racism.

Taking part in the discussions were the representatives accredited to the GDR of the African National Congress of South Africa, the Namibian liberation organization SWAPO and the Zimbabwe African People's Union, which belongs to the Patriotic Front.

Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who heads the government commission, pointed out that the eradication of all forms of colonialism and racism is an indispensable part of the struggle for peace, security and detente. The Warsaw Pact states had confirmed this in their Moscow declaration. He also exposed the Western powers' verbal opposition to the racists' barbaric acts of aggression as hypocricy. Disregarding UN decisions, they were supplying petroleum, arms and even the technology for the manufacture of nuclear weapons to South Africa.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND LOCAL PARTY DELEGATE CONFERENCES

LD221538 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Today 104 more kreise and town SED delegates' conferences were held. These conferences are the second stage of the new elections to the SED executive bodies, the leading party in the GDR.

Already last weekend delegates at 112 conferences had reviewed their work since the ninth party congress (1976). New initiatives and activities by the party organizations and working teams in the socialist competition movement marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR were also at the center of the deliberations. Ten of the conferences were attended and addressed by members and candidates of the SED Politburo: Hermann Axen in Prenzlau, Werner Felfe in Merseburg, Joachim Herrmann in Muehlhausen, Guenter Mittag in Boehlen, Konrad Naumann in Berlin-Treptow, Willi Stoph in Saalfeld, Paul Verner in the "Wilhelm Pieck" Mansfeld combine, Horst Dohlus in Eberswalde, Egon Krenz in Zossen and Inge Lange in Grimma.

The kreis delegates' conferences reflected the will and determination to realize the objectives of the 1979 plan, the delegates thanked the workers of their districts for their high achievements and their great readiness in overcoming the effects of the extreme weather conditions earlier this year. Regarding foreign policy questions it was underlined that communists regard it as a basic task to contribute to the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states. They make use of the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states for their politico-ideological work in order to deepen their working teams' understanding of making a still greater contribution to the economic strengthening of the GDR and the defense preparedness of socialism.

In letters to the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, the delegates affirmed their determination to continue to consistently implement the resolutions of the ninth party congress. The delegates confirmed the reports and adopted resolutions concerning future tasks. They elected the kreis executive bodies as well as the participants of the bezirk delegates' conferences which will take place in February.

COMMENT ON CARTER'S PROPOSED ARMS BUDGET

LD222328 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[**Horst Kaeubler** commentary]

[Text] President Carter today presented to Congress for approval the budget for fiscal year 1980. It gives rise to many critical questions regarding the future.

In a telephone report from Washington, Horst Kaeubler gives a first review of what priorities have been set by the Carter administration:

President Carter's budget has had a kind of shock effect on the Americans; if you don't want runaway inflation, then you must accept a budget that demands sacrifices and prescribes strict cuts. The slogan for the new fiscal year is: Tighten your belts! The head of state is applying thrift everywhere except where inflation is constantly being produced and where the main cause of the increasing economic problems of the largest capitalist power today lies. The new draft budget proposes that of a total of $532 billion, $138 billion [figure as heard] is allocated for armaments. This is an increase in the military budget in the U.S. of more than $10 billion over the previous year.

Carter says that the U.S. needs new nuclear weapons and NATO firepower in Europe must be increased, because the United States is today more militarily vulnerable than ever before. Is this the reply to the proposals contained in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states calling for negotiations on ending the arms race and a ban on all nuclear weapons? Carter's dramatic election promises to cut arms expenditure by an amount between $5 billion to $7 billion is turning into the very opposite. The gigantic inflation of arms expenditure is facing the Washington administration with decisions that promise politically turbulent weeks in the U.S. capital. The strongest capitalist power is today no longer able to spend record sums on arms without eroding its economic strength.

The budget that Carter is presenting to Congress reflects the dilemma to a much greater extent than before. The new budget is typified by drastic cuts in funds for vital areas. A key sector such as the energy economy will receive $1 billion less in its budget allocation, and this does not only mean curtailments in programs for exploiting new energy sources, a cardinal question for the United States in view of the high oil imports which are a burden on the balance of payments and which causes the devaluation of the dollar. Even such a politically explosive project as the creation of strategic oil reserves is being modified. Instead of 1 billion barrels of oil, for the time being only 750 million will be stored. Even more drastic than last year are the cuts in the social program, which are pitiful enough to start with: There are radical reductions in state programs for providing jobs for youth; state subsidies for job-training for school graduates are being canceled for 1.4 million schoolchildren; there will be no free school lunches in the future; from the beginning of this year Americans must pay higher pension contributions; $250 million for welfare aid for needy families living below subsistence level are to be canceled; the establishment of a national health insurance scheme, one of the most important election promises, is being postponed; aid for cities plagued with financial crises is not in sight. Americans are expected to be satisfied with the founding of a development bank that creates incentives for private investment.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, recently said that developments in the United States have reached the point where the state is becoming the most aggressive enforcer of monopoly of capitalism's interests. This is what is meant by state monopoly capitalism. But before the budget reached Congress, listeners, the barometer here in Washington was indicating stormy weather. Over the weekend a coalition of influential U.S. politicians was formed who, under the name "Americans for SALT," want to activate the public against the fateful trend of a new arms race. To an extent not previously seen, they called upon trade union associations, civil rights organizations and local government bodies to form an action front against the negation of the interests of American working people. This increased awareness will determine [word indistinct] of the dispute, against the enormous burdens which the arms policy imposes on the population.

CPCZ CC SECRETARY JAKES VISITS; AGRICULTURAL ISSUES DISCUSSED

AU221305 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes Has Departed From Budapest"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited our country 15-18 January. He was accompanied by Zbynek Sojak, deputy head of a Central Committee department.

During the visit Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Milos Jakes, who had talks with Sandor Borbely, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Antal Kovacs, head of a Central Committee department; and Pal Romany, Central Committee member and minister of agriculture and food supply. He also visited several agricultural and food industry enterprises.

At talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they exchanged views and experiences on topical tasks of the work of socialist construction underway in the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR and the implementation of the two fraternal parties' agricultural policy. The talks reflected the multifaceted cooperation and fraternal friendship which are successfully developing between the MSZMP and the CPCZ and the two countries' peoples.

Milos Jakes and his party departed from Budapest on Thursday [18 January]. Antal Kovacs saw them off at Ferihegy Airport. Stefan Bodnar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the CSSR Embassy in Budapest, was also present.

GASPAR-LED TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOFIA

LD221412 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian trade union delegation led by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), has left for Sofia at the invitation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

NEPSZAVA INTERVIEW ON DEVELOPMENT OF BILATERAL SOVIET TRADE

AU221520 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 21 Jan 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Tamas Moldovan interview with Counselor General Adolf Federer, head of the Hungarian trade mission in Moscow: "Hungarian-Soviet Trade Is Increasing More Rapidly Than Planned; Greater Demands; Achievements of the CEMA Comprehensive Program"]

[Text] Although Western experts often speak of a decline or renewed revival of inflation in world trade, the international turnover of goods of most countries is stagnating or increasing only a few percent. It is a characteristic feature of the Soviet Union's industrial and technical development that its foreign trade increases 10 percent annually on the average, and a similar trend can be observed in the rest of the socialist countries as well. This joint development is due, among other things, to the implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program, the intensification of integration, the planned nature of the socialist economy and cooperation based on the observation of joint interests.

"The Soviet Union trades with almost every country in the world and its relations have considerably expanded with several capitalist countries, including the FRG, Japan, Italy and neighboring Finland, but its cooperation with the CEMA countries remains a determining factor in its international trade," said Counselor General Adolf Federer, head of the Moscow trade mission. "Since one of the largest and most stable markets is involved, understandably the competition for orders is intensifying. Preference is given to the most modern products that satisfy not only the current, but also future technological requirements."

[Question] Can we keep up with these requirements?

[Answer] Hungary trades with 140-150 countries, but we transact 29-30 percent of our overall turnover with the Soviet Union. Foreign trade plays a determining role in our people's economy as a whole, and I can say without exaggeration that it is a key factor in the fulfillment of our standard of living policy and plans. One can only trade successfully with an appropriate scientific, research and industrial background. We have eight industrial branches and groups of products that are at the top of the Soviet import list. And these are the very branches and groups which we have developed preferentially on the basis of the CEMA comprehensive program and our government's targets. I will mention only a few examples: They include instrument and communications technology and the vehicle industry. There are now 50,000 Ikarus buses in operation in the Soviet Union and we will be exporting 6,050 more this year. The fact that the Hungarian auto industry plays a leading role in European ratings is due primarily to Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. Large orders from here make the profitability of investments and production, accelerated development and competitiveness in international markets possible. In less than one decade, our instrument industry has been completely transformed and overhauled. Our medical instruments are in demand--at good prices--in the Soviet Union as well as other countries. We can equip complete hospitals today and we have achieved results in such areas as the production of equipment used in cancer research and treatment. Admittedly, requirements have increased, but there is increasing interest in our products in the Soviet Union and, if we accelerate our structural transformation, we can attain further results with a favorable impact on our people's economy as a whole. Our foreign trade relations with the Soviet Union are not determined by temporary and transient interests; our cooperation is assured in the long term and the volume of orders provides guarantees for the implementation of our long-term plans as well.

[Question] How will Hungarian-Soviet foreign trade develop this year?

[Answer] On the basis of barter trade and payments agreements, we expect a turnover of R4.8 million, which will be, calculated at last year's prices, an increase of 8 percent. This will be 5 percent more than the volume provided for under long-term agreements. Experiences to date prove that there are additional possibilities to increase exports and imports. Imports will increase 11.2 percent this year, more than exports.

[Question] What is the reason for such an increase of imports?

[Answer] We insure the overwhelming portion of our raw material requirements from the Soviet Union. Of the CEMA countries, we are in first place in the Soviet Union's exports in the areas of electric power, aluminium, metal and rolled goods and pine lumber. I think one does not have to particularly justify in the present energy situation what it means to us to purchase 7.3 million tons of crude oil, 1.1 million tons of coal and coke and 6 billion kilowatt hours of electric power--36 percent more than last year.

The import increase can be explained primarily by the fact that the Orenburg natural gas pipeline has been completed and, consequently, we will obtain 2.6 times as much natural gas as last year. We insure also our iron ore supplies from the Soviet Union, and the aluminium oxide-aluminium program is continuing. Soviet experts are participating in the implementation of our largest investment projects. For instance, they will provide highly valuable equipment for the Belapatfalva cement factory, the converter steel plant of the Danube iron works and the Paks nuclear power station. Soviet industry will send the latest and most modern equipment to Paks. Medium and high-capacity tractors are included on the list of imported goods, we will purchase two TU-154 planes and, as part of our cooperation in the vehicle industry, we will receive modern trucks.

[Question] What are we exporting?

[Answer] Several thousand kinds of products, including telephone exchanges, microwave equipment, studios and score boards for the olympic games, complete electric tube factories, cannery assembly lines and compubers. Products of our pharmaceutical industry will be bought for R120-130 million this year. Because of specialization, we have discontinued production of a few types of medicaments in Hungary and we will insure the supply of these through Soviet imports. Under the Zhiguli cooperation, we are providing 18 kinds of products, and we have joined the Kamaz program as well. Among other things, we have diesel test benches operating in this factory. The construction of the Ust-Ilimsk wood pulp combine will soon be completed. We are participating in that project, as well as in the implementation of another highly significant CEMA investment project--the creation of a new basis of ferro-alloy production.

[Question] In what way does the trade agreement contribute to improving the supplies of the two countries' populations?

[Answer] Our agreements include the importing of 44,000 cars, of which 40,000 will be of Zhiguli make. Negotiations are underway on other possible purchases as well. According to our plans, we will import 100,000 bicycles, 30,000 mopeds, 25,000 household sewing machines, 25,000 refrigerators and 60,000 vacuum cleaners and we will also purchase several hundred thousand portable radios and watches, which are popular at home. We will import 18,000 portable television sets, black and white sets for the time being, but we are interested in the possible purchase of color sets of the same type as well. This year, the Soviet Union will purchase from us light industry products valued at R320 million, including 15.1 million pairs of shoes. Ready-to-wear clothing is also popular. This year, 290,000 tons of vegetables and food have been ordered and 241000 tons of canned goods and 17,000 tons of poultry have been requested. The leaders of both countries strive to improve the supplies of the people and, therefore, we continue seeking ways to expand import and export possibilities. What both the Soviet experts and we regard as the most important task now is to insure, on both sides, scheduled deliveries and prevent rush jobs to make up for previous slack periods.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi, Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar and National Assembly President Antal Apro have received Dr Karoly Hackler, our country's ambassador accredited to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, who will proceed to his post in the near future. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jan 79 p 8 AU]

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS ON PLANS FOR DENG XIAOPING'S U.S. VISIT

LD182317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In Washington, the details of PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visit are being worked out. He is to arrive in the United States on 29 January. The visit is seen as crowning Washington's decision [word indistinct] in December, a decision still sharply criticized by numerous American politicians, to establish full diplomatic relations between Washington and Beijing [Peking].

It is expected that during his visit, Deng Xiaoping will confer with President Carter on the topic of trade between the two countries, among other things. As is known, the Americans are promising themselves a great deal from exports to China and imports of petroleum from there, although numerous experts are dampening excess enthusiasm by saying that the Chinese ability to pay, and technical skills, are limited.

The Chinese politician will also meet many senators and congressmen because, as is known, it is in the capitol in Washington that other objections to the rapprochement with China have surfaced. Deng Xiaoping will also spend several days traveling in the United States to get an opportunity to see the real American, and, on the other hand, to let the Chinese people, who have also shown resistance to the most recent flirtation with the United States, see via the press and television which will accompany the vice premier what is to be expected from contacts with the American partner.

It is being said in Washington that the entire visit will be geared to preventing the thought that the United States wants to play the Chinese card against the Soviet Union, and to keeping the proper proportion so that the main event of the year will be the possible visit to Washington at a later date by Leonid Brezhnev to sign the treaty on the limitation of strategic arms. The recent statements of the Western European participants in the meeting in Guadeloupe are being recalled in this context. Their statements stressed that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China is the natural course of things, but this should not take place at the expense of detente between East and West, detente between Washington and Moscow.

PZPR'S BABIUCH MEETS WITH INDIAN CP OFFICIAL

LD201708 Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan, PAP--Member of the PUWP Political Bureau and CC Secretary Edward Babiuch met N.K. Krishnan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Communist Party of India.

During a friendly and cordial meeting the two discussed certain questions of the current international situation, exchanged views on the activities of both parties and prospects for a further development and tightening of bilateral cooperation, as well as efforts aimed at further consolidation of the international working class movement in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Both sides expressed their belief that cooperation between Poland and India should be further expanded, which would be in the interest of both nations and the cause of peace and progress.

FRENCH PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPUTY CHAIRMAN JAGIELSKI

LD231026 Warsaw PAP in English 0502 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Paris, 22 Jan, PAP--President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing received at the Elysee Palace today deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, co-chairman of the Polish-French Intra-Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, now staying in Paris in conjunction with debates of the commission.

The meeting was devoted to discussing problems of mutual interest and, especially, the further all-round development of the traditionally friendly bilateral relations (?within) the nearest and more distant future. They emphasized the significance of the consistent implementation of decisions taken during the meetings of First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek with President Valeriy Giscard d'Estaing.

The meeting was attended by the French co-chairman of the Polish-French economic commission, Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau. The Polish Ambassador to France Tadeusz Olechowski and the French Ambassador to Poland Serge Boidevaix were also present. On Tuesday, the commission will continue its debates which began on January 22.

VICE PREMIER KAIM MAKES STATEMENT ON MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU221418 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19, 20, 21 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Dispatch by PAP correspondent Jerzy Grzywa: "Following the Session of the CEMA Executive Committee--Development of Comprehensive and Fruitful Cooperation--Statement by Representative of the Polish Government"]

[Text] MOSCOW--THE 3-DAY 88TH SESSION OF THE CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS ENDED IN MOSCOW. VICE PREMIER FRANCISZEK KAIM, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AT CEMA, MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO YOUR PAP CORRESPONDENT:

The 88th session of the CEMA Executive Committee, which ended in Moscow on Thursday, took place in the 30th year of the establishment of CEMA, the first economic organization of the socialist countries. In the past 30 years CEMA countries have carried out enormous socioeconomic transformations. I will give you some examples.

Improving the Forms and Methods of Cooperation

COMPARED WITH 1948, THE CEMA COUNTRIES NATIONAL INCOMES HAVE INCREASED 10 TIMES AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 17 TIMES. Mutual trade has increased very rapidly--some 12 percent annually on the average. The socialist countries meet most of their import needs by using their own resources. For example, three-quarters of their needs in oil, iron ore and cotton are met by supplies from the Soviet Union and 96 percent of their needs in coal and 94 percent in coke are met by supplies from other CEMA countries.

AS THE CEMA COUNTRIES' ECONOMIC POTENTIALS HAVE INCREASED AND THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST DIVISION OF LABOR HAS DEEPENED, THE FORMS AND METHODS OF MUTUAL COOPERATION HAVE CHANGED AND IMPROVED.

A particularly intensive socioeconomic development of the countries of the socialist community has taken place in the seventies. FOR EXAMPLE, IN 1970-77 THE TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF THE CEMA COUNTRIES INCREASED OVER 60 PERCENT AND TRADE TURNOVER 2.7 TIMES. WITHIN THE SAME TIME POLISH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASED TWICE AND POLISH TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES 3.1 TIMES. The deepening integration and the ever expanding cooperation of the CEMA countries was of crucial significance for this upsurge. SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS, MACHINES AND INSTALLATIONS FROM THE SOVIET UNION HAVE PLAYED A BASIC ROLE FOR OUR ECONOMY.

All this is very encouraging, but at the same time shows that it is necessary to take specific action to create conditions for the further development of cooperation among CEMA countries. The 88th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was concerned with precisely this issue.

Expanding Specialized Production

THE SESSION HAS RESULTED IN A NUMBER OF DECISIONS TO EXTEND THE PROCESSES INVOLVING PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION. FOR EXAMPLE, THIS INCLUDES THE PRODUCTION OF INSTALLATION FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS CONSTRUCTED IN THE CEMA COUNTRIES.

Solving the fuel and energy problems of our countries calls for a rapid development of nuclear energy. We expect that by 1990 individual countries will construct nuclear plants capable of producing a total of 37,000 megawatts of electric power. These plants will be constructed with the help of supplies of the installations produced under the specialization scheme. In the Soviet Union two such plants of 4,000 megawatts each will be built with the participation of the interested countries, including Poland.

The energy produced by these plants will be supplied to Poland and other countries participating in these investments. These projects are important in themselves and are of great significance for our energy resources. What is now important and what the session worked on is to take measures to insure that these projects are completed speedily and efficiently.

WE HAVE ALSO REVIEWED THE WORK INVOLVING THE PREPARATION OF SOME SPECIFIC ACCORDS, INCORPORATED IN LONG-TERM DIRECTIVE PROGRAMS FOR COOPERATION, WHOSE IMPLEMENTATION WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THESE PROJECTS, WHICH MEANS POLAND AS WELL, TO OBTAIN INCREASED SUPPLIES OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS WITHIN THE NEXT 10-15 YEARS.

The Basis for Stabilizing the Supplies of Raw Materials

The session's communique lists the details of the subjects under discussion. In keeping with the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party congresses, we attach enormous importance to the issues connected with the development of socialist economic integration.

THIS IS BECAUSE THIS DEVELOPMENT CREATES PREMISES FOR STABILIZING THE SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS, FOR EFFECTIVELY DEVELOPING MANY PROCESSING SECTORS OF INDUSTRY UNDER THE PLAN FOR SPECIALIZATION AND COOPERATION, AND FOR UNITING EFFORTS IN THE AREA OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. This development makes it possible to be more effective in opposing the protectionism practiced by some Western countries and is favorable and advantageous for our economy.

This single example of the issues discussed by the Moscow session, which discussed many, many issues, entitles us to assert that the session was a fruitful one. IT HAS MADE A CRUCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNCEASINGLY DEVELOPING PROCESS OF TIGHTENING COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION AMONG CEMA COUNTRIES.

NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS MILITARY SESSION

AU2214Z4 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19, 20, 21 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "Away Session of the Higher Military Education Council"]

[Text] On 18 January Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, took part in the away session of the Higher Military Education Council in Torun. The session was attended by commanders of military academies and higher officer schools. Current and long-term issues of higher military education were examined.

On the same day, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski met with Torun party aktivs. Boleslaw Kapitan, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, reported on the voivodship's and city's socioeconomic achievements. He expressed cordial thanks for the assistance of the armed forces in eliminating the problems brought on by winter weather in Torun Voivodship.

WARSAW SCIENTIFIC SESSION DISCUSSES PZPR ACTIVITIES

AU191346 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP reports: "Theoretical and Practical Problems of PZPR Activities--Scientific Session in Warsaw"]

[Text] A POPULAR SCIENTIFIC SESSION TO DISCUSS THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF PZPR ACTIVITIES WAS HELD IN WARSAW ON 17 JANUARY. THE SESSION, WHICH WAS ORGANIZED BY THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE HIGHER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, CONSTITUTED THE FINAL EVENT OF THE CELEBRATIONS TO MARK THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS MOVEMENT AND THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH COMMUNIST PARTY.

REPORTS AND DISCUSSION DEDICATED MUCH ATTENTION TO THE LEADING ROLE OF THE PZPR AS THE VANGUARD OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE GUIDING FORCE OF THE PEOPLE, POINTED TO THE PARTY"S ROLE IN CONSOLIDATING AND IMPROVING THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING THE WORKERS BACKBONE OF THE PZPR in the process of building a developed socialist society. The session drew attention to the fact that militant activities of all party members and bodies in assuming and settling the issues that determine the country's socioeconomic development are the primary condition for the implementation by the party of its leading role.

The session was attended by representatives of the PZPR Central Committee departments of science and education, organization and ideological and educational work; by instructors and graduates of the higher school of social sciences; and by representatives of the F. Dzierzynski military political academy.

1979 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED IN WARSAW

LD231010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] An agreement on this year's trade between Poland and the People's Republic of China was signed in Warsaw yesterday. Poland will export coal-mining machinery, construction and agricultural machinery, machine tools, metallurgical products and pharmaceuticals; and import nonferrous metals, chemical raw materials, rice, tea, canned vegetables and fruit, knitting products, silk and cotton material and china.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY SAYS LAND SALES FOR FARMS TO INCREASE

LD222128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] It has been announced by the Ministry of Agriculture that this year the scope of land sales for individual farmers will be considerably increased in order to increase their holdings, particularly in regions where holdings are very small and split into plots. It is expected that parish offices will sell about 150,000 hectares of arable land, which will be nearly 60,000 hectares more than last year.

FRELEK ARTICLE COMMENTS ON SOCIALISM, PRC STAND

LD221132 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan, PAP--The monthly NOWE DROGI, an organ of the PUWP CC, carries in its latest issue an article by Ryszard Frelek entitled "Socialism and Shaping of New International Relations." The PUWP CC secretary writes among other things: "Thanks to socialism had [as received] previously seemed impossible and had been nearly a dream of democrats and revolutionaries turned out possibly and feasible, a gap has been bridged among nations of central Europe and the Balkans, a gap created by the possessing classes, their reactionary political forces and imperialism. Hot beds of antagonisms and prejudices were extinguished.

"Let me give a telling example: After crimes committed by Nazis which crowned the centuries-long "Drang nach Osten" it seemed that to bridge the gap between Poles and Germans would be impossible. Today Poland and the German Democratic Republic are allies, and the border on the Odra and Nysa rivers is opened. In the past seven years it was crossed 75 million times by the two countries' citizens. What is more, new relationship of alliance with the GDR exert certain influence on relations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany. The FRG could not, for example, ignore the recognition by the GDR of the Odra-Nysa border, and cannot be forever tuned in against Poland.

"Poland and the GDR have created an alternative to all the past years of a troublesome neighbourliness between Poles and the Germans.

"This is one of the examples of fundamental changes in mutual relations among nations, which were brought about by socialism in central Europe and in the Balkans.

"Creating among themselves relations of a new type, the countries of the socialist community also seek the transformation of the entirety of international relations in the contemporary world. They come out in favour of clearing these relations of all forms of exploitation and supremacy. They grant their full support and assistance to all nations fighting for the complete elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism; for political and economic independence; for the right to determine ways of their development; for an equal right participation in the international life.

"The countries of the socialist community made the prevention of a new world war and nuclear threat a supreme goal in relations between nations. The community of socialist countries is the main determining factor in the huge coalition of peace which is assuming its shape in the contemporary world.

"The same noble goals to which the policy of the socialist countries is devoted--freedom, security, peace and social progress for all peoples--also guide the struggle of the whole international communist movement.

Ryszard Frelek goes on: "Unfortunately, the Chinese People's Republic excluded herself from the world coalition of peace. Her leaders voice openly the inevitability of a new world war. They oppose the policy of detente and try to destabilize political and territorial structures in the world and enter into alliance with advocates of a 'cold war'. The worst aspect of this course is a brutal hegemonist pressure on the heroic Vietnamese nation, its socialist republic united after a decade of struggle. One cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that it is a course essentially incompatible with the principles of peaceful coexistence. We would like to cherish the hope that China turns away from this course in the vital interest of both her people and progress and peace. It would be of great significance as her policy so far brought harm to the cause of socialism, freedom of nations and peace."

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS U.S. 1980 BUDGET

AU231014 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The U.S. draft budget for the 1980 financial exercise [exercitiv financiar] announced yesterday by President Jimmy Carter is characterized by austerity, primarily affecting social programs. The envisaged deficit amounts to $29 billion.

Funds allocated for arms spending total almost $123 billion, which means a 3 percent increase compared with the preceding year. Among other things, the military budget envisages the modernization of U.S. forces in Western Europe, research and development for building new ICBM's, and the continuation of the Trident and Cruise missiles programs.

VERDET MEETS POLISH COUNTERPART ON PLANNING COORDINATION

AU230904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/1/1979--On January 22 talks began in Bucharest between Ilie Verdet, first deputy-prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission.

The continuous development of the Romanian-Polish relations was appreciated on this occasion, and the activity carried on by the central planning bodies of both countries for the bilateral coordination of plans in the 1981-1985 period was examined.

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk leads the Polish economic delegation that visits Romania at the invitation of the State Planning Committee.

FINNISH CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 22 JAN

AU221834 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Finnish Communist Party led by Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Bucharest today on a visit at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The guests were met at Otopeni Airport by Comrades Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Vasile Musat, secretary of the Central Committee, and Ghizela Vass, member of the RCP Central Committee.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES BRUSSELS EUROPEAN SECURITY MEETING

LD222002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, (AGERPRES) 22/1/1979--The necessity of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting in 1980, meant to mark a new stage in the process of building European security was underlined by the Romanian representative with the proceedings of the international committee for European security and cooperation held in Brussels.

He presented in his addresses the steadfast actions, the objectives and the conception promoted by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu, for the enthronement of a lasting system of European security and cooperation, that will ensure a wide cooperation between peoples, a free and independent development of each and every nation, safe from any attack, threat with force or immixture in internal affairs.

He also underlined the necessity to intensify the efforts of public opinion in halting the arms race, in freezing and reducing the military budgets and effectives, in adopting concrete measures of military disengagement and nuclear disarmament, without which peace and security in Europe and in the world cannot be conceived.

AGERPRES REPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF MERCHANT FLEET

AU201425 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 20 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/1/1979--The first ship of this year's plan, namely the 8,700 dwt cargo vessel, was launched at the Galati shipyard. In the last two years, Romania built tens of ships with capacities ranging between 2,300 and 18,200 dwt. It also builds 55,000 dwt ore-carriers, 150,000 dwt tankers and many other ships of smaller capacities. In this interval of time, the Romanian maritime fleet was enlarged by one million dwt.

In 1979, the Romanian naval industry will build in 1979 sea-going vessels with a total displacement of 718.6 thousand dwt.

The rapid growth of the national economy, the expansion of Romania's foreign trade relations demanded the development of a strong sea-going fleet. The more so, as by 1970, the development of the sea-going fleet had been lagging behind, as Romania had at that time only 56 ships with a total displacement of 500,000 dwt. Such a decision was imposed by the demand for ensuring the independence in conjunctures, the freedom of action and last, but not least, by economic reasons. For, were the 1980 sea transport to be performed by the 1970 fleet, some 800 million lei foreign currency would have to be paid to foreign companies for freights for their ships.

The fast development of shipyards in Constanta, Mangalia, Galati, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Tulcea, allowed for the construction at home of big-tonnage ships after 1970.

By the end of 1980, the total displacement of the sea-going fleet will be of 3.3-3.5 million dwt. As a confirmation of the coherent manner in which she conceives her economic development, Romania sets herself to secure by 1980 the transportation of some 50 per cent of the volume of goods that pertain to her foreign trade operations by the autochthonous fleet. The difference between the 25 per cent in 1971-1975 and the percentage of 1980 should be regarded from the angle of a foreign trade whose volume will grow by 72-80 per cent at the end of this decade.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-GDR ARTISTIC PROTOCOL--A protocol was signed in Bucharest today on artistic exchange between the Romanian agency for artistic management--ARIA--and the GDR agency for artistic management for 1979-80 and the first quarter of 1981. The document envisages tours to the GDR of certain ensembles from our country and mutual exchanges of soloists and conductors. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU]

BELGRADE NONALINED MEETING TO OPEN, ROMANIA ATTENDING

AU230821 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 22 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A 3-day meeting of representatives of 15 nonalined countries, founders of a system for research in accordance with decisions of the fifth summit meeting [of nonalined countries] in Colombo will open in Belgrade tomorrow. In addition to the member-countries of the group of coordinators, India, Peru, Tunisia, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, another 10 nonalined member-countries will also attend the meeting. The purpose of the founding of this system is to enable the nonalined states to obtain, in accordance with their needs, studies on the most important questions of international economic relations and their own economic development. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0300 GMT on 23 January also reports the anticipated opening of this meeting in Belgrade and says that "Upper Volta, Jordan, Cyprus, Cuba, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Syria and the Philippines are also participating in the meeting in addition to the member-countries of the group of coordinators, India, Peru, Tunisia, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia."]

TANJUG REPORTS ON POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRAN

LD221938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 22 (TANJUG)--Khomeyni's decision to return to Tehran next Friday has been applauded by the majority of Iranians, though many are surprised with and anxious about this decision. There are many who doubt Khomeyni will really come, at 11 o'clock on Friday as planned, will pass thnough the Tehran avenues and pay respects to the hundreds of victims at the Beheshte-Zahr Cemetery.

The most difficult position is undoubtedly that of Bakhtiar's government. Upon the news on Khomeyni's planned return, the prime minister promptly convened the National Security Council to consider the coming arrival of the ayatollah, anticipated to be attended by millions of Iranians. The prime minister does not want to create the impression that the government is worried, the least that it is endangered. In his message on the radio last night, the prime minister reiterated he had no intention of resigning and would resolutely defend the constitution.

The press reports that some 4,000 elite airforce officers started a hunger strike today demanding the departure of U.S. military counsellors. Close to 1,000 officers in the "Bandar Abah" airforce base have organized a peaceful march of support to their colleagues. In a statement they have released they say they will not obey the orders contrary to the interests of the people and Koran or those demanding the support of the government and depotism, they also state they will no longer tolerate U.S. counsellors who are "CIA" agents, and will shoot at the commanders who would order them to stage a putsch.

The situation in the Iranian Army was best illustrated by a statement by General Jam who in early January refused to head the Ministry of Defence in Bakhtiar's government, writes KEYHAN today. He stated he did not want to have anything to do with the army which kills its own people in the streets. General Jam, who was dismissed in 1970 following a conflict with the shah, predicts a "dark and bloody future" for Iran.

Meanwhile, reports are forthcoming from the provinces on new clashes between Khomeyni's supporters and the pro-shah, now already armed, demonstrators.

TANJUG: NEW CCP INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT HEAD APPOINTED

LD231050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Beijing [Peking]--It has been learned that Ji Pengfei [Chi Peng-Fei], until now vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress and member of the Central Committee, has been appointed head of the International Department of the CCP Central Committee. He replaces Geng Biao [Keng Piao], member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, who has been transferred to a new post in the military commission of the CCP Central Committee. This change of the head of the International Department of the CCP Central Committee is part of the cadre changes adopted in the wake of the third plenum of the Central Committee held in December last year.

VJESNIK DISCUSSES VIETNAM INTERVENTION IN CAMBODIA

AU222130 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 79 pp 18-20 AU

[Nikola Kozul article: "Kampuchea: Independence Does Not Come on the Bayonets of Intervention"]

[Excerpts] After the initial surprise, the international community has begun to examine the events in Kampuchea in a more sober and calm way and to search for more adequate political explanations of what has happened and what is happening in Kampuchea and Indochina. Besides those who for some reason or other support the victors in the war, there is an increasing number of those who proceed primarily from political motives.

For the international community, the basic and essential question is that of a correct political assessment of the events in Kampuchea and in Indochina in general. One should answer the question: Is this just a case of an internal squaring of accounts between the government and its opposition, which is to say internal Kampuchean forces, or it is a full-fledged military conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea?

No one should be confused by the propaganda with which the attacker and those who support armed intervention try to cover up the truth. There have been cases in the history of international relations where someone tried to use slogans to justify intervention against an independent country. And the history of international relations has confirmed many times: Whenever the international community tolerated aggression and aggressors, whenever it turned a deaf ear to the cries of the victim of aggression, there were grave consequences not only for the victim of aggression, but for the entire international community as well.

The Position of Yugoslavia

Proceeding from self-managing socialism in internal relations and from a nonalined policy in external relations, Yugoslavia has for years been consistently conducting a struggle for new international relations, for relations in which there will be less and less room for the expression of hegemonism and aggression. Adopting this position in conflicts between two or more countries, Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito have always proceeded from a concrete assessment of the situation and not from the slogans used by the countries in dispute. Yugoslavia has acted in this way in every situation when the international community and Yugoslavia, as its active member, have been called upon to act, and it cannot do anything else in the clash in Indochina, either.

According to many reports, the dispute between Vietnam and Kampuchea, which began as a border clash, has grown into a well-prepared Vietnamese armed intervention in which relatively large forces of the regular Vietnamese Army are taking part with modern armaments and technical equipment, and the role of the Kampuchean opposition "United Front for National Salvation" is subsidiary and probably even insignificant as far as military operations are concerned.

The basic role of the Kampuchean "United Front" at this stage of the Vietnam-Kampuchean conflict is one of political propaganda, to serve as a justification of the invasion of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese-Kampuchean dispute became public through border clashes at the end of 1977, and up to the end of last year it had the nature of border skirmishes. Perhaps Vietnam at that initial time did not adopt a decision on the escalation of military operations.

For it is well known that Vietnam found itself simultaneously in a clash with China and with Kampuchea. Fighting on "two fronts," Vietnam at the same time developed activities toward Laos, where it had appeared much earlier to have gained certain positions, and in the course of the intensification of the conflict between Vietnam on the one side and China and Kampuchea on the other, as many reports confirm, Vietnam succeeded in assuring its stronger presence in Laos.

Although it is well known when and under what circumstances the war in Vietnam and Indochina was ended, it is perhaps not superfluous to recall that the end of American intervention in Indochina came in 1975, which is to say during the process of the normalization of relations between China and the United States; a process which was begun in 1971 and which obtained its final act with the present establishment of normal Sino-American diplomatic relations. In other words, the cessation of American intervention in Indochina--although the irrepressible resistance of the Indochinese peoples played a basic role in it--is also connected with the normalization of Sino-American relations. And more than that. If it is known that the American engagement, first in Korea and then in Indochina, was an integral part of the American policy toward China; a policy which lasted from the beginning of the PRC and even earlier, it becomes even more clear to what extent the process of normalization of Sino-American relations played a part in the American decision to admit defeat in Indochina and to withdraw its military from this area.

Basic Principles of Nonalinement Rejected

In mentioning the policy of the big powers, Indochina has always been and remains a field of contest. The difference is that now, under the new situation, the roles have been changed. While one superpower has assumed the role of active observer, proceeding from the assessment that the events in Indochina are developing in its favor, the other side--disturbed by last year's changes in and around China--believes that some result has to be achieved one way or another in order to return the state of affairs to that of the previous "equilibrium." It has been shown that suitable opportunities exist for this in the relations among the countries of Indochina, and they have been used for such, especially in Kampuchea. However, considering the real relations of forces in Indochina and around it, the question is how the present "mess" will finally end both in Vietnam and in Laos; or to put it better, what benefits will Vietnam derive from the new policy and role which it has assumed in that part of Asia.

When it was announced that Vietnam signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the USSR in Moscow and that it joined CEMA, the basic question that arose was why had Vietnam done this, or rather whether this meant that Vietnam had abandoned its declared nonalined policy in international relations.

Considering the disagreement between China and Vietnam about the Chinese living in Vietnam and the border skirmishes which occurred, it was first thought that Vietnam wanted to insure itself, or rather only wanted to strengthen its position toward China. However, although it was difficult at that time to suppose that Vietnam would take its present road, some observers asked the question: Are the Moscow agreements not a specific form of a military (not formal, but de facto) linking of Vietnam with the Eastern bloc, or was an appropriate military agreement secretly signed on the same occasion, or did Vietnam obtain certain verbal guarantees?

Regardless of the form in which the USSR promised to extend firm support to the present Vietnamese policy in Indochina, and especially Kampuchea, it has become clear now that those observers were right who did not attach much importance to Vietnam's declarations in favor of nonalinement. For in its attitude toward Kampuchea, Vietnam has rejected the basic principles of the policy of nonalinement, especially those on the peaceful solving of disputes and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. With its intervention in Kampuchea, Vietnam has betrayed the trust it had and the prestige it gained from its struggle for independence and the unification of the north and the south.

Nevertheless, the prestige that Vietnam had gained in its persistent 30-year struggle against foreign conquerors for the independence and unification of its country, a struggle which was successfully concluded a few years ago (1975), was such that the friends of Vietnam, who certainly include Yugoslavia, neglected the signs and the warnings of observers of Vietnamese policy that hegemonism on an Indochina scale, if not broader, was awakening in that country. It was difficult for the friends of Vietnam to believe that a country--which for years was a victim of imperialism and aggression and showed a unique example in the struggle for freedom, independence, unity and social progress--could transform itself in a few years into a hegemonistic power against its weaker neighbors. However, those who know the situation have had more and more proof every day for the theory that a "contradictory" process of progressive social transformation, construction of the country in internal policy, as well as of "wandering about" and "insecurity" in foreign policy, is really developing in united Vietnam.

Confirmations of Increased Military Escalation

Among the arguments on the increase of hegemonistic tendencies, Vietnam observers first of all pointed out the development of relations with Kampuchea and the Khmer Rouge, which is to say with a country and a movement with which close cooperation existed during the struggle against foreign conquerors and their quislings. They also warned about the infiltration of the Vietnamese in Laos in order to obtain certain positions in that country.

Seeking further confirmation for their thesis, some observers also pointed out the attitude of North Vietnam toward South Vietnam, especially after the military victory was attained. In other words, it is asserted that the unification was carried out according to the beliefs and assessments of the north, while the political factors in the liberated south played the role of a "junior partner." They say that this has also been manifested in the cadre structure of the state and political power of united Vietnam.

In addition, simultaneously with the process of more and more obvious hegemonistic tendencies toward Kampuchea and Laos, Vietnam asserted to the world that China was behaving hegemonistically toward it. The world listened to this carefully, for--considering the differences in size and potential power of China and Vietnam--situation when concrete relationships are not sufficiently known or when the world faces contradictory propaganda, it is somehow easier to believe in hegemonism by a big country toward a small one than vice versa. In addition, Vietnam had behind it the prestige gained in the 30-year liberation struggle. However, politics is not mathematics and things do not always agree with formal logic. The latest development in Vietnam-Kampuchean relations has shown that what was thought to be "illogical" has happened. In other words, Vietnam, although in dispute with its big neighbor, has rudely decided to eliminate a regime in Kampuchea which opposed Vietnamese hegemonism in Indochina. On the other hand, China has not replied with the same measure and in the same way but has resisted Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea through political means. It is nevertheless realistic to ask: What further complications may be expected considering the presence of China, the Soviet Union and also the United States, and bearing in mind the differences of their interests in that part of Asia?

Observers of Indochinese events have followed the development of military border clashes between Vietnam and Kampuchea and have noted the Vietnamese preparations to continue the activities against Kampuchea, as well as the entry of Soviet and other ships with military supplies in Vietnamese ports. The majority agreed on the assessment that in the next dry season (the rainy season is unsuitable for large military operations) an escalation would occur. But these same observers continued to disagree on the scale of the military escalation. Few believed that Vietnam, after its 30-year struggle, would decide to invade its weaker neighbor in order to overthrow the "undesirable" government of Pol Pot and to install a new pro-Vietnam government in Phnom Penh.

Invasion of Destructive Power and Great Speed

The great and well-prepared Vietnamese offensive began a few days before the end of last year and continued into this year. Pol Pot's government was aware that it could not long resist a perfectly prepared Vietnamese offensive. At the same time, it announced that Kampuchea would organize a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese occupation forces and against the pro-Vietnam regime of the Kampuchean "United Front."

Thus the military phase of Vietnamese intervention, with the help of the democratic pro-Vietnam group which appeared under the name of the Kampuchean "United Front for National Salvation," has really ended. At that moment the focus of the struggle moved from Kampuchea to the United Nations, to the Security Council, which is to say the political or more precisely, the diplomatic-political field.

In this connection it is important to approach the problem of events in Kampuchea and Indochina from politically important premises and not to submit to ideological burdens or propaganda slogans of the attackers and those countries which sided with them in advance, regardless of the facts.

Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the CSSR and the other countries that approve of what has happened and continues to happen in Kampuchea and want above all to convince the international community that it is a matter of an internal Kampuchean squaring of accounts between the opposition "United Front for National Salvation" and Pol Pot's government. Furthermore, these countries propose the thesis that one should proceed from the "new reality" in Kampuchea, which is to say from the fact that there is a new government in Phnom Penh headed by Gen Heng Samrin and Ros Samay, secretary general of the new political organization, "the United Front for National Salvation." However, for really progressive and freedom-loving people, the question arises: Is this a Kampuchean reality, a reality which occurred with the Vietnamese attack in Kampuchea, or is it a "formal" reality, so to speak, while the political reality consists of the feelings of the Kampuchean people.

No Slogans Can Justify Intervention

The feelings of the Kampuchean people and the Khmer Rouge movement, which won a victory over Lon Nol's pro-American regime after a long guerrilla struggle, certainly are not in favor of foreign intervention, regardless of all the slogans which are now paraded in Kampuchea and regardless of the amount of dissatisfaction in Kampuchea with the internal policy of Pol Pot's regime.

For instance, the world is witnessing mass flights of Vietnamese people who, in overloaded boats, sail for days in stormy seas seeking salvation (from what?). Nevertheless, because of this the progressive world public does not come to the conclusion that someone should interfere in Vietnam because of the dissatisfaction of those Vietnamese who have decided on a risky flight from the country, or of those who have not taken this risk but are also dissatisfied with Hanoi's policy, especially its policy toward the south.

China, for instance, is dissatisfied with the attitude of the Vietnamese Government toward the Chinese in the south. Are these differences sufficient for Chinese intervention in Vietnam, under the slogan of protecting the Chinese from Vietnamese programs? (Of course, when unpopular interventions are undertaken, suitable slogans are launched, just as we saw during the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchea.)

For any one who is truly and consistently in favor of a policy of nonintervention and nonalignment, neither this reason nor any other can justify foreign aggression against a free and independent country. However, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and others who justify Vietnam's attack on Kampuchea do not think so. They obviously think that it is essential for an attacker to parade quasi-revolutionary slogans, since then--in their (more precisely: bloc) opinion--an attack is allowable, as if such aggression would bring "happiness" on its bayonets. However, those who have studied the history of aggressive wars--from the times of classic colonialism up to the German-Italian-Japanese aggression in World War II or various similar situations after the war--have become convinced and are aware that foreign interventions in the internal affairs of independent countries do not occur for the sake of these countries but for the sake of the interests and aims of the attackers. As some postwar examples have confirmed, there are in this respect no great differences, regardless of the slogans used. If the peoples of the countries which obtained governments through foreign intervention could speak freely, we are convinced that they would agree with this statement.

It should be made clear that this does not mean extending support to all those unpopular measures which Pol Pot's government was carrying out in Kampuchea since its victory over Lon Nol in 1975. But Pol Pot's regime and Prince Norodom Sihanouk found themselves holding the same basic positions at a moment of national crisis caused by foreign intervention. This does not mean that they agree in everything. It appears that the attitude of proved patriot Norodom Sihanouk is an element which cannot be bypassed in the examination of the Kampuchean and Indochinese situation.

One gains the impression that when Vietnam's dispute with Kampuchea grew into border clashes, it did not make a firm decision in favor of armed intervention. Perhaps the hegemonism in Indochina, as a component of Vietnamese policy, developed gradually, first toward the liberation movement of South Vietnam and then in the direction of Laos and Kampuchea. But it is possible that this process developed simultaneously in all three directions. In any case, Vietnam would not have decided in favor of open armed intervention against Kampuchea had it not first insured the support of the Soviet Union, because of the dispute with China. In this respect Vietnam certainly proceeded from the existence of the Sino-Soviet dispute and from the Soviet interest to make the Chinese position toward Indochina more difficult. And the Soviet Union was in a hurry, following the changes in Sino-American relations since 1971 which influenced the cessation of the American war in Indochina, to score a point in Southeast Asia, especially at a time when Sino-Japanese relations were changing and Sino-American relations were normalizing.

After some still unclear indications connected with the Moscow agreement between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, as it has been said, the appearance of the Kampuchean opposition group under the name of the "United Front for National Salvation" was another step in the process of Vietnam's decision in favor of intervention. At the same time the "friends" of Vietnam hurriedly shipped military supplies to Vietnamese ports. At that moment, when the decision to attack was made, it was no longer essential how much real opposition there was to Pol Pot's regime, and it was even less essential how much opposition there would be to Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea and whom the so-called "United Front" actually represented. This front became only part of the camouflage of Vietnam's invasion, or a group which was to serve foreign interests and aims in Kampuchea, in Indochina and beyond.

In this respect it was also not essential what personal motives led Heng Samrin, Ros Samai and other members of this emigre group which (ex..bitionistically) called itself the "United Front for National Salvation" of Kampuchea. As history shows, groups that come to power by means of the bayonets of foreign intervention find it very difficult to free themselves from the "embrace" of the interventionists, or they become, in their policy, as independent as the interventionist will allow or as much as it suits his policy; this means that the edge of international criticism of a situation which could be called "independence without independence" may be blunted.

MORE ON LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY'S VISIT

Departs 21 Jan

LD221006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and his associates left Belgrade this afternoon, after a brief friendly working visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport he was seen off by Josip Vrhove, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his associates.

Joint Statement Issued

LD221018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

["Joint Statement on the Visit to Yugoslavia by Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The following joint statement was issued in Belgrade today at the end of the visit by Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

"At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, paid a short friendly working visit to Yugoslavia on 20 and 21 January.

"Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dr at-Turayki conveyed President al-Qadhdhafi's cordial greetings to President Tito.

"A friendly exchange of views on some important international questions, on the activity of nonalined countries and on the further development of bilateral cooperation was carried out in the talks held between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs and Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

"Both sides stressed the importance of the decision on the Middle East adopted by the nonalined ministerial conference in Belgrade, emphasizing once again that there can be no lasting solution to this crisis without the complete withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since the 1967 war, without the fulfillment of the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination and to their own state, including the recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

"The two ministers again confirmed their full support for the just struggle of the people of Palestine. They stressed the need to bring about a comprehensive solution, believing as they do that separate solutions which neglect the essence of the problem cannot lead to an equitable and lasting peace in that area.

"They stressed the importance of the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of nonalined countries in Maputo which will discuss the stepping-up of aid and support from nonalined countries for liberation movements and frontline states in order to consolidate their unity in the struggle against imperialism and for the liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid in the south of Africa.

"It was stressed during the talks that the only true solution for Zimbabwe and Namibia lies in their acquiring full independence coupled with the recognition of the Patriotic Front and SWAPO as the only legitimate representatives of their peoples.

"The two sides stressed the importance of the principles and decisions made by nonalined countries which refer to the right of the peoples to fight against the colonialist yoke and against all forms of foreign domination, for the right to self-determination and to their own life as free and independent countries.

"The minister confirmed the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination.

"During their talks the ministers expressed their great concern over the development of the situation in Southeast Asia and over its consequences for peace and stability. They pointed out the serious repercussions which that development could have for the nonalined movement.

"Special attention was paid to cooperation among the Mediterranean countries and to the efforts necessary to make this region an area of peace, security and equal cooperation.

"The conviction was expressed that the policy of nonalinement has shown itself to be an indispensable factor in international security and stability, and the great importance of its positive role in resolving major world problems was pointed out. It was pointed out that in their relations the nonalined countries should abide by the adopted principles of nonalined policy, which will contribute to the consolidation of solidarity and unity of the movement of nonalined countries.

"Both sides noted that the relations between Yugoslavia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are developing successfully in the spirit of the traditional friendship of the peoples of the two countries and that extensive possibilities exist for these relations to be further expanded and promoted.

"The secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah renewed the invitation to the SFRY federal secretary of foreign affairs to visit the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah."

MINIC SPEAKS AT VOJVODINA LC MEETING IN NOVI SAD

LD222054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--An enlarged meeting of the provincial committee of the League of Communists in Vojvodina was held in Novi Sad this afternoon. Dusan Alimpic was in the chair.

Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Executive Council Commission for International Relations, spoke at the meeting on the current international situation with particular reference to hotbeds of crises in the world and to nonalined policy.

Minic especially pointed out that the military conflict in Kampuchea threatens peace in the world, the process of the relaxation of international tension, and international relations as a whole. He set forth Yugoslavia's principles, stands and points of view in connection with this conflict.

In addition to members of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, the meeting was attended by secretaries of the municipal committees of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, by members of the central committees of the LCY and of the League of Communists of Serbia from Vojvodina, by members of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, by members of the executive organs of sociopolitical organizations, and by members of the Vojvodina Assembly.

HODZA RECEIVES PAKISTANI FINANCE MINISTER

LD222032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 22 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Fadil Hodza today received Pakistani Finance and Coordination Minister Khan who delivered a personal message from President Ziaul Haq for President Tito. During a cordial conversation the two sides commended Yugoslav-Pakistani relations, expressing their shared desire and readiness further to promote friendly cooperation between the two countries.

The closeness of Yugoslav and Pakistani views on a number of international issues was noted in discussing the latest developments in the world. In particular, both sides voiced concern about the Vietnamese-Kampuchean armed conflict and its unforeseeable negative impact on the entirety of international relations.

TANJUG DECRIES FRG COURT SENTENCE FOR YUGOSLAV 'TERRORIST'

LD221632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--The Frankfurt court "could establish no political background" in the fact that Nikola Milicevic, the notorious anti-Yugoslav fascist terrorist, kept an automatic rifle hidden in his bedroom which was discovered by police when searching Milicevic's apartment. Frankfurter RUNDSCHAU writes today about this strange, to say the least, but magnanimous statement by the Frankfurt judge, with a report that at a short trial held at the end of last week Milicevic was given a token sentence of 6 months on parole and fined DM 1200.

The court was certainly not unaware that on 20 May last year Milicevic was arrested on the basis of a demand for his extradition put forward by Yugoslav judicial organs and that convincing evidence exists to prove that he took part in the planning and organization of a number of terrorist acts. Among other things, he participated in the organization of the murder in 1976 of Edvin Zdovc, the Yugoslav consul in Frankfurt; and he was one of the organizers of the sabotage carried out on the Hellas Express international train in 1977. As is well known, the West German judge who examined the request for Milicevic's extradition rejected the request of Yugoslav judicial organs.

Because of the way in which it passed judgment on the terrorist Milicevic last week the Frankfurt court has managed to make yet another trial against the anti-Yugoslav fascist underground in the FRG into a judicial farce, and a confirmation of the double standards of certain FRG organs in their approach to terrorism.

TEACHING OF MARXISM IN SCHOOLS TO BE REEXAMINED

LD221642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The introduction of Marxism into upbringing and educational practice has still not produced the expected results. The fact that no integral decisions were made when the educational reform was begun may be the reason for this; much was left unsaid regarding the method of incorporating Marxism into instruction. It is the lack of expert teachers giving instruction in this subject, and the existence of programs which do not accord with the pupil's capacity for knowledge, however, which cause anxiety; for this may bring into question the social action on the territory of Serbia proper.

It is a well known fact that the quality of instruction depends to a great extent on the professional abilities of the teacher. According to the data of the republican Secretariat for Education and Science, at present Marxism is taught in schools by teachers specializing in nine subjects. Among these there are many whose Marxist education is modest in the extreme, a circumstance determined by the faculty from which they graduated. In order that the level of their knowledge of Marxism should be made somewhat more equal, the corresponding regulations have been adopted and a term set, by which period individual teachers are obliged to acquire the necessary qualifications. To judge by all accounts, a suitable program will be drawn up for these people, which will be realized in the course of next year.

It is not only unqualified teachers, but also the programs in this sphere which present a great problem. A large number of comments confirm that the programs in the area of Marxism are not measured in accordance with the learning abilities of the pupils, who are aged from 15-16. All this points to the need to reexamine the conception of the decisions taken before. Insofar as there is confirmation of the opinion that the programs do not respond to needs, it will be necessary to create a new set of programs for this area, which will be based, starting from the primary school and going right up to faculty level, upon logical theoretical propositions. Such teaching programs, which would differ according to whether they are made for primary school level or individual levels of vocational training, should be realistic, and should accord with the real interest taken by young people. It is believed that only such an approach to Marxism will be able to show better results.

BRIEFS

SKOPJE-BEIJING FLIGHT--Skopje, January 20 (TANJUG)--It is learned in the Yugoslav JAT airlines office here that a regular Skopje-Beijing [Peking] flight will be opened next May. Preparations are under way in the JAT office here for a regular Belgrade-Skopje-Istanbul and vice-versa flight. Otherwise, a direct Skopje-Istanbul charter flight will be reopened. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD]

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIAL DIES--Sarajevo--Ivan Nosic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and president of the Municipal Assembly of Ljubuski, suddenly died last night in Sarajevo at the age of 55. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD]